XXXVIITH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of the Volunteer Militia, which was postponed till the

the Volunteer Militia, which was postponed thit the list Monday in December.

Mr. SAUL/SBURY moved to take up the resolution of inquiry in reference to the sending of arms to the State of Delaware. He said that Delaware was no loved as any State in the Union, but persons attempted to make it appear that there were distoyal men there.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill making appropriation of postforching.

The bill provides for \$100,000, and also prohibits

The bill provides in Assett.

The bill to promote the cili-iency of the velociteer forces of the United States was taken up and passed.

Mr. HALE offered a joint resolution authorizing an Arie Hale offered a joint resolution authorized and the creating and the creating the control of the control of the control of the creating and the creating a exsumuat a by a Horrd of mayal chicers of James projectile for takel came. Referred to the Committee on Naval Alberts.

projectile for riskel came. Reserved to the Committee on Naval Adistra.

Mr. CHANDLER from the Committee on Commerce reported a tall resturing consular fees on vessels rounting to or be ween fereign parts. Passed.

The bill to possible fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the Government, which was returned from the House with amendments, was taken up.

Mr. WHLSON moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the former amendments of the House were sureed to. He said he thought the bill was calculated to do injury to and humper the operations of the Government.

Government.

After some discussion, Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion, and the bill parced.

Mr. WILSON made a vegori from the Committee on Conference on the bill for the better organization of the army. After some discussion, the report was agreed to and the bill was passed.

The bill for the suppression of insurrection was selected.

taken up.

Mr. COWAN moved that it be postponed till De-

Mr. BAYARD thought that was the best disposi-tion that could be made of the bill. He thought it un-constructional.

Mr. HARRIIS also spoke in favor of its postpoue

Mr. HARRIS also spoke in favor of its postpone-ment, and thought it very important. The bill was too important to be malared this session, in the tem-per of the Semic and the temperature of the place. He was include to think that necessities of a case gave a military commander all the power needed. Ar. BROWNING argued in favor of the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. BRICKINKINGE said he should vote for its postponents. He was alid to see the Senge at her

postponement. He was glad to see the Senate at last passe before one bell. He wished it were published in

passe before one bill. He wished it were published in every newspaper in the constry. He thought it would meet universal condemnation. He thought this would about a later the condemnation of the thought this would about a later through the last vertice of policial and personal liberty.

Mr. TKUMBULL contended that some bill of the kind was necessary from the exigencies of the times. The Constitution is in danger, and we have voted men and money to carry on the war to save the Constitution, and how can we justify ourselves without maturing a bill so much teeded I Give the bill the go-by, and but the Constitution by the constitution is unconstitution to the constitution of the co

nning a full so much teeded I Give the full the go-my, and let the Constitution be violated every day, because we would not pass it, but have the military to do as they please, without restriction I.

The motion was further discussed.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Lean bill. The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The consideration of the Insurrection bill was removed.

Mr. COLLAMER contended that as we were in a Mr. COLLAMER contended that as we were in a bate of war, the President and Government should be invested with certain powers under the haws of war, and it we are going by till to authorize all the acts necessary, then this bill was but the beginning; and it only to authorize a pare, that would imply that the other portion was equally necessary and not authorized by the rights of war, and to be derived from what is known as the laws of war in the world, and could not be be legislated about by Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied, contending that the power was in Congress, and had been exercised many times.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said the drama was begin Mr. BRECKINRIDS and the drame was begin-ning to open, and the Senators who are urging on the war are quarreling among themselves. The Senato-bad already passed a general Confiscation bill, and also a general Emuncipation bill. The Police Con-missioners of Baltimore were arrested without any law and carried off to an unknown place, and the President resumes to tell the House what they were arrested for and what has been done with them. Yet they call this liberty and law! The Senator from Illinois (Browning) sold be Breckinnidge) assolded the President with severity if not malignity. In the midst of events he could not cherish personal animosity, and President with severity if not malignity. In the midst of events be could not cherish personal animosity, and for the President be never did. On the contrary, he thought more highly of him than he did of many of his counselors. He believed him to be an honest man, trangling the Constitution under foot for good motives from exil counselors. But the proceedings of Congress far eclipsed anything the Precident had done, and the President's acts sink into nethingness before the absolute outrages on personal linerty perpetuated by Congress.

Goutlemen midsale when they fails about the Line of the contract of the contract of the congress.

Gentlemen mistake when they talk about the Union The Union is only a means of preserving the principles of political liberty. The great principles of liberty existed long before the Union was formed. They may sairxive in the continuous former. They may survive it. Let gentlemen take care that they do not sever all that remains of the Federal Government. These of real principles of liberty, which lived long before the Union, will live forever somewhere. They must be respected. They cannot, with impunity, he eventhrown, and if you force the people to the issue between any form of government and these priceless principles of liberty, that form of government will on down ciples of liberty, that form of government will go down The people will tear it as under as the irrepressible forces of nature rend as under all that opposes them. The Senator from Vermont de lues that this conflict must be carried on under the rules of war, and admits that some thing must be done directly contrary to the Constitution. I desire that the country should know the fact that constitutional limitations are no longer to be wegated; and let the people one get the idea that this is a war, not under the principles of the Constitution, but a conflict in which two great peoples are against but a conflict in which two great peoples are against each other, for whom the Constitution is not, but for whom the laws of war are, and I venture to say that the brave words we hear now about subjugation and conquest, treason and traitors, will be glibly altered the next time the representatives of States meet under the dome of the Capitol. Then if the Constitution is really to be put aside, and the laws of war are to govern, why not act upon it practically? I do not noid that the clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to declare war applies to any internal difficulties; nor do I believe that the Constitution of the United States ever contemplated the preservation of the Union by one-half of templated the preservation of the Union by one-half of templated the preservation of the Union by one-half of the States warring on the other half. It provides for putting down insurrection, but it does not provide for the raising of armies by one-half of two policial communities of this confederacy for the purpose of subjugating the other half. If this is a case of war, why not freet it like war? Practically it is treated so. The prisoners are not hang as Kebels. It is a war, and, in my opinion, not early an unhance war, but in mesonical. Principally it is decaded so. The prisoners are not hang as Rebels. It is a war, and, in my opinion, not only an unhappy war, but an unconstitutional war. Why, then, does the Administration refuse to send or receive a flag of trace, and all those acts which might at least ameliorate the unhappy condition in which we at least ameliorate the unhappy condition in which we are placed? So much, then, we know. We know that admitted violations of the Constitution have been made, and are justified, and are, by legislation, proposed still further, to confer the authority to do acts not authorized or warranted by the Constitution. We have it openly arowed that the Constitution, which is a bond at least between those States that adhere to it, is no lenger to be regarded as that bond of Union, This not enough to tell me that it has been violated by Soc ded States. It has not been violated by those States that have not seeded, and if the Constitution is thus to be not able to the States and rause to longing has to be put aside, these States may passe to inquire what is to become of their liserties. Mr. President, we are on the wrong tack, and we have been from e are on the wrong tax, and we have been from a beginning and the people are beginning to see it. I have been haring handreds to death. The blood assoricans has been shed by their own lands, and west. They have shown their prowess and we wast. They have shown their prowess and the wast. The has been to carry out brave wy sicke, and for what? It has been to carry our prince, been that three-fourths of them ablior. For the princip has obtained in this bill, and continually avowed on the floor of this Senate, are not shared, I will we tame to say, by three-fourths of your acroy. I said, Sir, we have been on the wrong tack. Nothing but after rule to the North, to the South, to the East, and to the v. Vest, will follow the presecution of this content. You may look forward to have the proceeding the content.

But lot the war go on, and soon in addition to the means of the widows and orphons all over this hand, you will have the cry of discress from those who want for food, and the countries of his. The people will be a madel. you will then the cry of discress from those who for food, and the existence life. The people will be unable to pay the grinding taxes which a financial quit will attent to manage upon them. Let the war good, and the Pasitic shope, now doubtless devoted to the balor, when they had the bardens of taxation granter true the barrier of separate condition, then they will expand the barrier of separate condition, then they will expand the barrier of separate condition, then they will expand the barrier of separate condition, then they will expand the beautiful features of the Confederacy beaten out of beautiful features of the Confederacy beaten out of all that and the fing will develop itself. Fight for the land will develop itself. Fight for 12 months more, and you will have three Confederacies instead of two. Fight for twelve months more and you will have four. Fight for twelve months more and you will have four. Fight for twelve months more and you will have four. But I will not enlarge upon this. I am quits aware that what I say will be received with ancers of diagnet that what I say will be received with ancers of diagnet that what I say will be received with ancers of diagnet that what I say will be received with ancers of diagnet that what I say will be received with ancers of diagnet that what I say will be received with an error of diagnet that what I say will be received with an error of diagnet that what I say will be received with an error of diagnet that what I say will be received with an error of diagnet that what I say will be received with an error of diagnet that what I say will be received with an error of diagnet that what I say will be received with an error of diagnet that what I say will be received with an error of diagnet that what I say will be received with an error of diagnet that what I say will be received with an error of diagnet that what I say will be received with an error of diagnet that what I say will be received with an error of the will cone when the error of the will cone when

Mr. BAKER asked what parts of the bill were un-

orstitutional?

Mr. BMEUKINRIDGE said all were so atrocious hat he could not particularize.

Mr. BAKER referred to the first section, and said was not unconstitutional for the President to declare military district in a state of insurrection.

Mr. BEEUKINETICE said that the President had

Mr. BAKER contended that the President had the right to declare a district in insurrection, whether in a State or two States. When the civil power was overthrown the President must call on the adiliary to preserve the Government. The only thing the President can do is to advance armies and put down rebelling.

But now, when an advancing army of traitors is within twenty miles of the Capital, and we can almost bear the sound of their guns, toe Senator from Kentucky gets up and contends that we ought to send out a flag of trace and sue for peace, and justifies their action. What are he cloquent words? Are they not intended to give aid and comfort to the enemy? Are they not words of brilliant and polished treason, even here in the very Capitol of the Confederacy? What, Sir, would have been thought in another Capitol, and in a more martial age. If a senator as brave, dignified, and eloquent agthe Senator from Kentucky had risen in his place, surrounded by all the illustrations of Reman glory, and declared that the advancing Hannibal was just and right, and that Carthage ought to be dealt with on tearms of peace? What would have been thought if, after the battle of Canne, a Senator had risen in his place and denounced every fresh levy of troops, every expenditure of treasure, and every measure full of recollections of the old glory?

Mr. SUMNER (in his seat, sorto vece)—He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock.

Mr. BAKER—A Senator near me, better acquainted

Mr. SI MNER in his seal, sollo verel—He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock.

Mr. BAKER—A Senator near me, better acquainted than myself with accient lore, tells me that he would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock, and what a commentary upon the indulgence of our American institutions are the speeches we hear here. I ask the Senator to reflect, if his words are not giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If his predictions are not to give them hope, every word thus uttered falls like a note of inspiration upon every Confederate eac. Every sound thus uttered is as a word of fire from his lips, kinding a triumph in the foe which determines him to advance. For me, I have no such words to utter. For me, amid temporary defeat, disaster, and disgrace, there is but one word for me, that word is for boll—forward-determined war, according to the laws of war, by armies, by military commanders clothed with every power, and advancing with all the past glories of the Republic urging them on to conquect. If do not stop to consider whether this is a war for subjugation or not. It is for compulsory obedience, not to the will of any one sman, not to the will of any one State, but for compulsory obedience to the Constitution of the whole country.

pulsory obedience to the Constitution of the whole country.

Mr. Baker proceeded, contending that there was no desire to compel anything but obedience to the Constitution, no attempt to force the South to yield to anything to which we do not yield ourselves. It is only to bring them back to all the privileges and blessings they ever have had under the Constitution. It is simply a war to restore what was as it was, and no man of the North or the East had any idea of subjugating the South to anything eise, and the Senator from Kentucky persistently, not to say willfully, misrepresents the North when he attempts to teach any other doctrines to the Confederates of the South. And this threat about men and money amounts to nothing. He knew something of the Scate of Illinois, and he knew site would never falter; and California would be true to the Union with her blood and her treasure. There may be a few men there who would rather "reign in hell than serve in Heaven," but the idea that her people would fail the Government in its hour of trial was false in sentiment, in fact, and the Senator have us do! Submit to the Rebels—give way to treasur! No, Sir; a thousand times, no, Sir. We will rally the loyel people of the whole country, and they will pour forth their treasure, their money, and their men without saint and without mensure, and the most peaceful man in the Senate may stamp his foot on the floor and bring forth legions of armed men. Shall one buttle determine the fate of the empire, or a dozen, or the lose of one hundred men or one thougand, and one hundred mellons of dollars! In ten years Shall one battle determine the late of the empire, or a dozen, or the loss of one hundred men or one thousand, and one hundred millions of dollars! In ten years penceful progress we can restore it all again. There will be some graves wet with the tears of affection, and some privation, some want of luxury, and that is all. But if we have the country, the whole country, the Union, the Constitution, and a free Government, Union, the Constitution, and a free Government, with peace, then, will return all the blessings of civilization, and of order, and the path of the country will be a career of greatness and glory, such as in olden times our fathers saw in the dim vision of the years that were to come, and such as would have been ours to-day, had it not been for that treason for which the

Sounter has too often apologized. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE-I shall detain the Senate Mr. BRECKINKIDGE.—I shall default he Senate but a few moments, sir. I have tried on more than one occasion, in parliamentary and respectful language, to express my opinions is regard to the character of our Federal system, and the relations of the States to the Government. They differ entirely from those entertained by the Senator from Oregon. He evidently regards this as an original government and not a delegated government. The Senator says, what will you gards this as an original government and not a delegated government. The Senator says, what will you have used of I will not progress southward and invade the country. You cannot war upon them in the name of the Constitution. I have already intimated what I would have you stop the war. We can do it. I have tried to show that there is none of that inexorable necessity to continue this war, as the Senator seems to suppose. I do not hold that constitutional liberty upon this continue this war, as the Senator seems to suppose. I do not hold that constitutional liberty upon this continuent is bound up in this fratricidal, devastating, and horrible contest. On the contrary, I fear it will find its grave in it. The Senator is mistaken in supposing we can reunite these States by war, and that twenty millions of people on one side can subjugate twelve millions these States by war, and that twenty millions of people on one side can subjugate twelve millions on the other. If conquered they will have to be governed as Territories, or, as the Senator from Vermont says, as rebellious Provinces. I would prefer to see these States reunited on constitutional principles to any other object which could be oftered to me in life; and, six, to restore them upon the principles of our juthers, the sucrifice of my life would be nothing. But I infinitely prefer to see a near-well separation of these States, than to see an endthe principles of our inchers, the secrifice of my life would be nothing. But I infinitely prefer to see a peaceful separation of these States, than to see an end-less, devastating war, at the end of which I see the grave of all personal and political liberty. The Senstor asks, if a Senator of Rome had ultered these things, what would have been done? The war-between Rome and Carthage was altogether different from the war between the different parts of this country. But I would have said, rather than avow the principle that one or the other must be subligated, let Carthage live and purson beryolicly, and let Rome live and purson bers. The Senator says my words are but brilliant treason, and attributes it to the chara-ter of our Constitution, that I am allowed to utter them upon the Senate floor. Mr. President, if I am speaking treason, I am not aware of it. I am speaking what I believe to be for the good of the country. And by whose indulgence am I apeaking? not by that of any man, but by the guaranties of the Constitution, which seems to be no little respected here. And, Sir, a Senator on this floor, whose courage has yet to be tested, has said that in Rome I would have been hunded from the Tarpeian rock. Sir, if ever we have a Tarpeian rock, and a saitable virtim is needed, it will be that man who, according to the measure of his intellect and heart, has been the chief author of the public mistortame. He, and the men like him, have brought the country to this condition of things, and I reply with all the just indication which I ought to feel at such an insalt offered on the floor of the Senate by a Senator shiring in his place. and to the 'Nest, will follow the prosecution of this contest. You may look forward to innumerable armies and com these treasure to be spent for the purpose of carrying on this comest, but it will end in leaving us just who we we are nowe for, if the forces of the Union are suce, waith, what on earth will be done with them after they are conquered? Are not gentlement perfectly satisfied that they have mistaken a people for a faction? In word, when the companion of the Union I have they how become satisfied that it is necessary to an 'unguate, conquer, even to exterminate a people? Do 't' you know it? Don't everybody know it? Done wot the world know it? The properties of the gainst my convictions and my principles; and everybody know it? Done wot the world know it? It go be not believed in the samination of the spane, then, and let the Congress of the United States respond to the opticing for land of the world know it? The properties of the spane, then, and let the Congress of the United States respond to the opticing for the language of an eminent Scantor, now no more. It is disminonered properties to be a war of any much worse by war, and the after extinction of all those sentiments which might lear, to reunian.

Mr. BAKER said, leave him to sattle the quesden

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the Senator from Kentuchy seems to forget that one of the powers of the Constitution is that of a guaranty for a Kerabham form of Government for every State. When South Carolin rets up a military desports the Government is bound to aid the loyal citizens in catablishing a Free Govern-ment. He delared that bis was not a war of salin-gation at all, but contended that Virginia was showing the true mode of a reconstruction of the Government. He wanted to have all petitiograg on Constitutional points stopped when armed rebels are threatening the Capital.

Capital.

A motion to postpone was lost, as follows:
YEAS-Messre. Bayard. Breckinridge, Bright, Collamer,
Cowan, Dooli te, Harris, Hewe Johnson (Md), Konnedy,
Letham, Frek Folk, Pavell, Rice, Saalsbury, and Themson—Be.
NAYS-Messee. Anthony. Baker, Eincham, Browning,
Carlisle. Chaneller, Clark, Dixon, Pessenden, Foot, Foster,
Grimer, Hall Harlan, Johnson (Tenn), Sunner, Ten Eyek,
Trumbult, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmon, Wilcon—20.

After further dissecusion the Senate went into Executive Section. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep., N. Y.), from the Naval committee, reported a bill which was passed, author-sing additional sulistments in the pavy for three years are during the war, so as to place it in complete effi-iency for ne ive service.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Peun.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill which was passed, appropriating \$100,000 for field fortifications for the

appropriating \$100,000 for field fortifications for the defense of Washington.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Conference on the Supplemental Loan bill, made a report explaining that the disagreements of the two Houses have been compromised by striking out nine per centum in certain cases, and substituting six; also modifying the Sub-Treasury act so that instead of gold and silver being immediately pald into the Treasury as now required, the money derived from the loan may remain as solvent hands until it shall be drawn out in pursuance of law.

ance of law.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) inquired whether the Committee retained the duties from tea, coffee, sugar, &c., as a pledge for t e war.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) replied that the Sentence would not consent to that, and that rather than lose the bill the Committee had agreed to abandon that

have.
The report was adopted, by 83 against 34.
The Senate bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the unchase and manufacture of arms, ordnance, and ord-

purchase and maintacture of arms, ordaines, and orderence stores was passed.

Mr. R.LHOT (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to suspend part of the operations of the act of March, 1845, relative to revenue cutters and steamers, so as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to apply so much of the appropriation for the collection of the revenue to the charter or purchase of vessels for the revenue service.

Passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of aides-de-camp, in addition to those now allowed by haw, by the President, on the recommendation either of Lieut.-Gen. Scott or of the Major-Generals, was

The SPEAKER appointed as the Committee, on the part of the House, to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government, with a view to retrenchment, Mosers. Morrill of Vermont,

Olin and Allen.

The bill was passed appropriating \$300,000 for the purchase of ordenace for the use of the tavy; \$12,000 for the completion of the Charlestown (Mass.) barracks, and \$30,000 for the purchase of the right to manufactors and use Caustin's high signals. The Secretary of the Navy is also authorised to change the names of such vessels as he may purchase for the Mr. FENTON offered the following:

Whereas, It is correctly reported that the forces now in re-bellion against the Government, have certain prisoners in their possession, and among them Alfred Ely, one of the members of is found therefore

I.c. c?, That the President be requested to furnish this ones with any information be may have in his possession on a californ.

House with any information he may have in his possession of the subject.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.), rising to a personal explanation, road some remarks of Thurlow Weed equivathim (F. P. Blair) and his brother (Montgomery Elair) the Postmaster-General, derogatory to them in connection with the war. As to the latter (Montgomery Blair) that gentleman could take care of himself. Afthough he [F. P. Blair) differed from Gen. Scott with reference to the conduct of the war, their personal relations were of the kindest churacter. He (F. P. Blair) differed from the conductor of the way, their personal relations were of the kindest churacter. reference to the conduct of the war, their personni relations were of the kindest chracter. He (F. P. Blair)
showed that it was absurdly charges by Thurlow Weed
that he (Blair), as Conirman of the Military Committee,
had emasculated the bill reported by Senator Wilson for
an increase of the army. Mr. Blair said that the charge
was entirely untrue, as the records show. He had se n
himself gazetted, and the endeavor to cast lampatarions
upon him, because he, with others, but demanded a
vigorous prosecution of the war, and the attempt was
also made to render them responsible or the deasserar
Ball Run. This came with an ill grace from Thurlow
Weed, who was here with members of a Committee
urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, and declaring that he and the gentlemen accompanying him represented the entire people of New-York, and came
here to infose vigor into the Commanding General. It
was safe for him (Blair) to make a stump speech, as he
was charged, when Mr. Weed himself, who was an
original Compromise man, came here to urge a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. Bl.AIR then referred to Mr. Richardson's repetition of the conversation between Gen. Scott and the

tition of the conversation between Gen. Scott and the President, relative to the late battle, and involving the

responsibility of the fight.
Mr. RICHARDSON remarked that he had en-Mr. RIUHARDSON remarked that he had endeavored to report that conversation hone-tly, and if
anything then escaped his memory, the Members of
this House who were present on that occasion, ought
to have corrected him.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.,) as one of the gentlemen alluded to, said he did not understand his
colleague (Richardson), as saying that Gen. Scott impated that he had been forced by the President to fight
the hattle.

Mr. RICHARDSON did not think his language had

been fairly construed, if it was supposed that he had said or intimated that Gen. Scott implied that the

President had forced him into the movement.

Mr. BLAIR alluded to this matter for a double purpose. He understood that Gen. Scott did in that conversation exonerate the President from having any part in forcing him to the battle.

Mr. RICHARDSON repented that he did not understand Gen. Scott as implying that the President forced blue to fight that hattle.

him to fight that battle. Mr. BLAIR replied that was the very essence of the Mr. Bl.A18 replied that was the very essence of the natter. The President should retain the could not do so long us it is held out that the President forced Gen. Scott to fight the battle against his will. But as the President did not take the responsibility of forcing a battle before the troops were ready, he will still retain, as he deserves, the confidence of the people.

Mr. Blair then alluded to the recent article in The

Mr. Blair then allowed to the recent with the Mr. Scatt's New-York Times, which casayed to give Gen. Scott's plan of the campuign. Although he did not profess having a military knowledge, he could see that such a plan contained the seeds of fatal disasters to the company of the contained the seeds of fatal disasters to the contained the seeds of fatal disasters the seeds of fatal disasters

It was just such a programme as the Confederates e, and he did not believe that it was Gen. Scott's plan. Mr. RICHARDSON, in further explanation, said it

Mr. RICHARDSON, in intriner explanation, and it was, the other day, no part of his purpose to make any issault on the President.

Mr. BLAIR reminded the gentleman that he said Mr. Lincoln was an honest man if let alone, but that the President was surrounded by wiley politicians, against whom he (Richardson) feured the President but not the contage or will to stand.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied that his remarks on that

occasion were not as well expressed as they ought to have been. If his meaning was aisonderstood because his language was unhappily chosen, he regretted it. Adjourned.

NTERESTING REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. Correspondence of The Richmond Dispatch.

Manassas, July 21, 1861. By Divine favor we are again victorious. To God

the glary.

The armies of the North and South yesterday faced each other, the former not less than 60,000 men, the atter not exceeding 30,000, and wrestled together for ix long hours, with that desperate courage which

mericans only can show.

I proceed to give you, as near as I can, a full and catalled necessar of that terrable battle, which will, brough all time, make famous Ball Run and the plains

On Friday, the 19th, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who On Printy, the 19th, treit Joseph E. Johnston, who had commanded the army of the Shenandeah, posted a: Whe heater, arrived at Manassas Janeton with 4,000 of his division, to recently a Gen. Beautrand. The remainder of his army—with the exception of a sufficient force to hold Whichester—were intended to arrive on Saturday, the 25th, but in consequence of some railroad cusualty, they did not reach the scene of

conflict until Sunday, between the bours of 2 'clock, when the battle was raging at its big'd. Gen. Johnston, although perhaps onlition, by strict military rule, to the command, being the superior in rank of Beamogard, with the magazaninity and elevmilitary rule, to the command, belog the superior in rank of Beamegard, with the magnanimity and clavilific courtesy for which that guillant soldier is distinguished, left the latter to execute plats which had all been manused, assuring Benaregard of his carnest cooperation toward their success. And notify did Gen. Johnston redeem his premise, contributing in neurall degree to the victory which was achieved on the ever memorable flat, by his distinguished companion in arms.

al pointed.

There were not many speciators of the battle, the general commanding having on Thursday issued a general order requiring all civilians, with the exception of residents before military operations commenced, and those engaged necessarily in business at Manussus Junction, to leave the camp and retire beyond a distance of four miles.

The distant camen at short intervals since daybreak, had appraised us that the enemy were in motion, but in what direction we could only surmise until we reached a point a mile and a-half from the breastworks, at the northwest angle of the fortifications of Manuscas Junction.

So great was our excitement, we had left the Junction entirely unprepared, either in the way of commis-sariat or with glasses to view the distant field, and had it not been for Col. Bonner's forethought, in bringing a powerful opera glass, our party had lost much which

it not been for Col. Bonner's forethought, in bringing a powerful opers glass, our party had lost much which through his politeness we were permitted to see.

The day was bright and beautiful—on the left was the Blue Ridge, and in front were the slopes on the north side of Bull Run growned with woods, in which the enemy had early planted his batteries, and all ground us were eminences on which were p sted small but naxious knets of speciators, forming the most magnificent panorama I ever beheld.

At about 8 o'clock we reached a hill above Mitchell's Ford, almost entirely bare of trees, and sufficiently bigh to allord an unobstracted view of the opposite hights. After taking a leisurely survey of the beautiful lindscape, spread out before us in all its loveliness and grandeur of mature, and histening with watchful intent to the booming of the heavy cumon on our right, and anxionaly awaiting the locations where the guns of the enemy on the opposite hills were plainly to be seen with the naked eye, and the heavy clouds of dust rising above the woods in front and on either side, indicating the direction in which the heavy columns of the enemy were marching, we each drew forth our memorandum books and pencils, to note down for the information of the day's occurrences, the various sliftings of the escent which hence orth forms an era in the history of our young Confederacy, and grandly inaugurates the murch of glory on which she has entered.

An interesting meeting here took place between our party and the venerable Edmand Ruffle, who had, against the walls of Fort Sunter, fired the first definat gun at our insolent and benggart foe. He had come to this conflict with eighty-odd years weighing upon him,

against the walls of Fort Sunter, fired the first defiant gun at our insolent and braggart foe. He had come to this conflict with eighty-old years weighing upon him, and his flowing white locks to take part in this light, encoraging our young men by his presence and ex-ample. Agile as a you he of sixteen, with rifle on his shoulder, his eyes glistening with excitement as he burned to engage the Yankee invader.

Shortly afterward, Generals Beauregard, Johnson, and Bo ham, accompanied by their aids, came gallop-ing up the hill, and dismounted on the summit. The generals held an earnest conversation for a few minutes, while taking a survey of the field, and watch-ing the snecessive challenges from the enemy's bat-

generals held an earnest conversation for a few minutes, while taking a survey of the field, and watching the successive challenges from the enemy's batteries, directed against our right and among the woods near Mitchell's Ford, where a hospital was stationed, and the yellow flag flying. This was also the point where their fire of Tauraday was directed, and where the mark of a cannon-hall is to be seen in the kitchen and stable of a house in which General Beauregard dined on that day at the time the ball struck the building. Whether the enemy thought it was against his headquarters, or whether the fire was now playing toward that point to draw out a response from us, is not known. It is more likely, however, it was a mere feint—an impotent attempt to deceive our skillful and able communities as to the point where the enemy was most in force, for so our wise general considered it, as he was seen to direct General Johnston's attention particularly with his hand toward our extreme left, as if he knew the strugale was to be made there.

I should remark that it had been Gen. Beauregard's purpose to make the attack, instead of waiting to receive it, but from some cause, unknown to me, he preferred at last to let the enemy take the iniciative; perhaps for the reason that Gen. Johnston's division had been detained on the railroad.

As I have said, Gon. Beauregard was not deceived, for the immense clouds of dust appearing above the woods, indicated beyond a doubt, the Federal columns were moving in solid masses in another direction, and one which was mamistakuble.

Just at this time, by the aid of our glass, we could see their guns brought to bear on the hill where we stood, for in a few moments the smoke was discovered issuing from their batteries of rifled cannon, and before

see their guns brought to tear on the fall where we stood, for in a few moments the smoke was discovered issoing from their batteries of rilled casenon, and before scarcely a word cools be said, the peculiar whiz and hissing of the halls notified as that their aim had been well taken. Several balls fell in a field immediately behind us, and not a hundred yards from the spot where the generals stood.

behind us, and not a hondred yards from the spot where the generals stood.

An officer of Gen. Beauregard's staff requested us to leave the bill, and as we moved away a shells burst not twenty feet off. Col. Honner calculated with his watch the time taken by the balls to pass us, and made the distance 12 miles from the enemy's buttery. The enemy no doubt discovered the horses of the generals, and thought it a good opportunity to display their markmanship, and credit is due to them for the accuracy of their aim. Providence, however, who governs all things, edvered the hords of our generals as with a shield, and preserved them for the harardons service in which they were in a short hour or two to

It was now about 11 c clock, and the chemy raying opened fire with rifle cannon and abell on their right, which they had continued for more than three kears, without response, we head away to the left, about three miles distant, the heavy becoming of cannon, followed immediately by the ratting crack of musicarry -the discharges being repeated and continuous-which notified us the engagement had commenced in extract at the point where the battle was to be fought

and won.

Proceeding toward the scene of action about two Proceeding toward the scene of action about two miles, we came to a creek in the hollow where one of the hospitals for the day had been stationed, and the first wounded, some twenty or thirty, had been brought. Dr. Gaston of South Carolina, formerly a surgeon in Col. Gregg's regiment, but now attached to Gen. Beauregard's headquarters, was askillously attending to the wants of the wounded.

At this point Gens. Beauregard and Johnston, accommand by a suff of some ten or twelve officers.

At this point Gens. Beauregard and Johnston, accompanied by a staff of some ten or twelve officers, passed at full gallop, riding toward their headquarters for the day, which were on a bill immediately overlooking the ground where our brave soldiers were mandally and persistently struggling for the victory.

A large force of cavalry were here stationed, and as the generals passed they called for three exects for Beauregard, which were immediately given with right good will, and which the general gracefully acknowledged by lifting his hat from his head and bowing his thanks.

But of the force of the state of the care of the

Both of our Generals were plainly dressed. No large Both of our Generals were planty dressed. No large epaulettes, no gelt, nor any fuss and feathers; you could only distinguish them at a distince to 1-a officers by their ewords, but on a closer to spection, the marks of genius and military skill were unmistakable. Their of genius and military skill were unmistascale. Their uniform was what I took to be plain undress. Not the least sign of excitement was to be seen on the countenances of either as they coolly rode forward into the storm of iron hall. Beauregard's eyes glistened with expectation, no doubt, when he afterward throw himselt into the very heart of the action, appearing then, as was afterward most expressively said of him, to be the very impersonation of the "god of war. Gen. Johnston, too, looked every inch a commander, and proved himself to be the worthy inheritor of the proves and virtues of his ancestors.

and proved himself to be the worthy inheritor of the proves and virtues of his ancestors.

On reaching the top of the hill, where was a white house, owned, I believe, by a Mr. Lawis, they were again discovered by the enemy, as the rified shot and shell whitzed through the air and lodg of in the hollow behind. The nim was not so good at this time, the ac-curate artillarists three miles bely what laving yet one in with the snew's main holds.

curate artillarists three miles below not laving yet ome in with the enemy's main body.

At about 12 o'clock, Beauregard and Johnston assumed the command of our main body at Sione Bridge. The line of battle extended some reven miles up and down the creek, and during the day there were some minor engagements at other tords.

At Black ours's bord, Gen. Jones's brigade made an attack to the left fank of the enemy, who had two strong batteries in a commanding position, which it was important to capture. The 568 S. C. Regiment led the attack, but our troops were compelled to retire for a while under the leavy fire of the batteries and marketry, and the onemy immediately retreated. Up to the time of this attack, these batteries had been loopbarding all the morning Gen. Longstreet a position in his introchament on this side of the run.

Gen. Evens of South Caroling was the first to lead

in Ha intronchment on this side of the ren.

Gen. Evens of Soath Carolina was the first to lead his brigade into action at Some Bridge. It consisted of the 4th South Carolina Regiment, and Whent's Loubians Britalian. Sociating them, was Gen. Cooke's Brigade, consisting of the 17th, 19th, and 28th Virginia Regiments, commanded respectively by Cols. Cooke, Withers, and Robert T. Preston. These brigades were the first to bear the brant of the notion, as they were exposed to a coverent's fire, the object of the enemy being to turn our left flank, while we were endow oring to turn his right. These regiments of infantry were statishing the famous Washington Artillery of Now-Culeson, who had two of their gues at this point, which made terrible bavon in the ranks of the enemy. The key eral troops leading the metion consisted of 19,000 regulars, sententials the celebrated Sherman's Battery, these regulars in their turn being in their turn satisfaced by nancines answer of volunteers, the New-York Zonaves among the number. Gen. Renaregard estimated the enemy's pumbers in the action to be not less than 25,000 men.

gathered in great force, and designed turning our left flant, which rested a few miles above the scene of Thursday's engagement, at a ford on Bulk Run called Stone Bridge.

We retired to rest under the fell conviction that on for the day; they also need our red badge, which for tu-nately was discovered in time, and they carried into-netion the flags of the Palacetto State and the Confed-erate States. It has been asserted, ion, by numerous individuals engaged in the battle that there was great confusion and shaughter among our own men, who mistook them for the enemy. This was less to be wondered at from the similarity of uniform and the mean advantages above referred to taken by our un-sermalog form. to-moreow the fortunes of our rooms nation were to be staked on a mighty centest, and we were not dis-

scrupilous feer.

They pressed our left flank for several hours with terrible effect, but our men flinched not until their number had been so diminished by the well-aimed and steady volleys that they were compelled to give way for new regiments. The 7th and 8th Georgis Regi-ments, commanded by the gallant and Limented Bu-tow, are said to have suffered heavily during the early part of the battle. Kemper's, 8thelds, and Pendiaton's batteries were in this part of the field, and did fearful execution.

batteries were in this part of the field, and did fearful execution.

I am i clined to believe that there was some mistake during the day, in the delivery or execution of an order of Gen. Benuregard's respecting an attack on the enemy's rear, which was not effected.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock large numbers of mon were leaving the field, some of them wounded, others exhausted by the long struggle, who gave us gloomy reports; but as the fire on both sides cominned steadily, we felt sure that our brave Southerners had no been conquered by the overwhelming hordes of the North. It is, however, due to trait to say that the result at this hour hung trembling in the balance. We had lost numbers of our most distinguished officers. Gens. Bartow and Bee had been stricken down; Liquit.-Col. Johnson, of the Hampton Legion, had been killed; Col. Hampton had been wounded, but there was at had the fearless General whose reputation as a commander was staked on this butle; and with that chivalry which is his nature, Gen. Beauregard promptly offered to lead the Hampton Legion into action, which he executed in a style unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

your correspondent heard General Johnston exclaim to Gen. Cocke, just at the critical moment—"Oh, for four regiments!" His wish was answered, for in the distance our reenforcements appeared.

The thie of battle turned in our favor by the arrival of Gen. Kirby Snith, from Winchester; with four thousand men of Gen. Johnston's division.

Gen. Smith heard, while on the Manassas railroad cars, the roar of battle. He stopped the train and hurried his troops across the fields, to the point just where he was most needed. They were at first supposed to be the enemy, their arrival at that point of the field being entirely unexpected.

be the enemy their arrival at that point of the sent being entirely unexpected.

The enemy fell back, and a punic seized them.
Cheer after cheer from our men went up, and we knew the battle hid been won.

Thus was the best-appointed army that had ever

taken the field on this continent beaten and compelled to retreat in hot haste, leaving behind them everything that impeded their escape. Guns, knapsacks, hats, caps, succes, canteens, and blankets covered the ground

caps, nose, canteens, and blankets covered the ground for miles and miles.

At about 5 o clock we heard cheer upon cheer, and the word "Davis" ran along the ranks, and we saw in the distance the tall, sleader form of our gellam President, who had arrived upon the field in time to see the total roat of the army which threatened his capture, and the subjuration of the South.

The President left Richmond at 6 o'clock in the morning, and rea hed Manassas Jauction at 4, where, mounting a borse, accompanied by Col. Joseph R. Davis and numerous attendants, he galloped to the tattle-field, just in time to join in the pursuit by a magnificent body of cavalry, consisting of 1,500 men, commanded by Lieut. Col. Stewart. Tals sight, of itself, was worth the fatigue of the day's journey. We saw the poor wounded soldiers on the road-sider and in the fields, when they observed the President's manly form pass by, raise their heads, and heard them give shout upon shout and cheer upon cheer.

It has been stated the President commanded the center, and joined in the charge, but this is a mistake.

rer, and joined in the charge, but this is a mistake. The train bad been delayed, and arrived at the Junc-tion two hours behind its time, which must have been

The train had been delayed and arrived at the Janetion two hours behind its time, which must have been a grievous disappointment.

The Washington Artillery, who had drawn their guns up the hill, as d in front of the house known as Mr. Lewis's—Gen. Cooke's and Gen. Johnson's besudquarters, and which was rideled with shot—commanded by Major J. B. Walton in person, gave the enemy about this time a parting salute.

With the aid of our glass, which was more powerful than his own, he observed the carriange of a gun some two miles off. He gave the order for another fire, and Licat. Dearing pointed the piece. Before the bail had well reached the point aimed at, a whole regiment appeared in sight, going at the "double quick" down the Centreville road. Major Walton numediately ordered another shot to "help them along," as be said, and two were sent without delay right at thom. There was no obstruction, and the whole front of the regiment was exposed. One half were seen to fall, and if Gen, Johnston had not at that moment sent an aid to Major Walton, with the order to cease firing, nearly the whole regiment would have been killed.

Thus did 15,000 men, with thirteen pieces of artillory, drive back ingloriously a force exceeding 35,000, suppor ed by nearly a hundred pieces of cannon. I believe the official report will seatoin me in the assertion that Gen. Beauregard did not bring more than 15,000 men into the action. The total force under tien. McDowell was over 50,000, and 35,600 will probably cover the force in action at the Stone Bridge.

Of the pursuit, already the particulars are known. Suffice it to say, we followed them on the Leesburg road, and on the Centreville and Fairfax. The poor wretches dropped their guns, their knapsacks, their blanksts, and everything they had—they fell on their knees and prayet for mercy.

They received is—Southerners have no animestly against a defeated enemy.

We have captured 500 prisoners, and they will be treated with kindness.

sgainst a defeated enemy.

We have captured 900 prisoners, and they will be treated with kindness. We have also captured 17 pieces of cannon, among them numerous fine pieces, Armstrong guns and rifled cannon, bundreds of wagon-

loads of provisions and anamountion.

The credit is accorded them that they fought well and long, but their cause was bad-they were on soil not their own, and they met their equals, who were fighting in defense of their homes, their liberty, and their bonor.

THE CAPTURE OF SHERMAN'S BATTERY. From the Richmond Framéner, July, 25,

We have some very interesting and authentic accounts of the battle at Manassas, from an officer who was in the thickest of the action, and who testiles to the extremely courageous and devoted action of the Hampton Legion, that held one of the most important positions in the fight, in front of the deadly line of Sherman's battery.

The tufnutry companies of the Legion joined the lines of battle about 9 o'clock in the morning, having marched seven miles, after a hastily smatched breakfist, to take their part in the general action. In a few moments after the line was formed, Col. Johnson, fell

moments after the line was formed, Col. Johnson felby a shot from the battery. He was instantly killed the ball striking and tearing away the upper portion his head. Col. Hampton bintself, asserted by Surgeor Darby and Adjutant Barker, bore the body from the

Darby and Adjutant Barker, bore the body from the fire.

At this instant, the men missing for a moment the presence of their commander, cried out, "We have no commander." Capt. Garey, who was commanding the left wing, suddenly called out, "Follow me, Hampton Guards, follow to victory!" The effect of the tonos of the command was instant. The noble and gallant Edgefield company made a rushing charge toward the ensemy, in advance of the rest of the Legion nearly three bandeed yards, and so far on the left flank that for a moment they were under the fire of the Washington Artillery. The Guards advanced to within 100 or 120 paces of the enemy. Unable to maintain their position, they retired, falling back upon the column of the Legion. It was then that Col. Hampton, after a few thrilling words at the head of the Legion, ordered the Legion. It was then that Col. Humpton, after a few thrilling words at the head of the Legion, ordered us fire to be opened upon the deadity battery that was moving down his ranks. Notly and gallandly did his men respond. Firing by Sle and main sining their position, they stood stoodally until 3 o clock in the evening, under the deadly fare of one of the most destructive batteries of the Fedoral

At this time of the day the legion fell back about 200 At this time of the day the legion fell back about 1900 yards, when Gen. Evans of South Carolina rods up to the line, and making himself known to the men, asided his noble and patriotic encouragements to those of their gollant commender. A shout rises as Beauregard himself rides to the line, and in stirring words appeals to the Legion to hold its devotely position but a few most means longer, and the victory would be won.

The men were suffering harribly from the most raging thirst, when a number of officers and privates volunteered on the desporate mission of brioging water from a ravine near by through the fire of the enemy.

volunteered on the desperate mission of brieging water from a ravine hear by through the fire of the enemy. But three returned from the gallant errend, Lients Bales and Tompkins of the Watson Guards, and private N. N. Cardidge, and they just in time to join Colliampton's last and desperate charge on the battery. The Legion had advanced about thirty paces when the charge was joined by the 48th Vinctoia Regiment, ander command of Gen. Smith, who led the charge of Cot, his horse having been just shot from under him. Col. Hamilton offered his own horse. At that time, when within about 150 yards of the bettery, Col. Hampton received his wound. He was struck by ball in the temple. As he was raised, the cool and self-posrcessed gallantry of the brave who was exhibited. In calar and affecting words he exhorted Gen. small degree to the victory which was achieved on the ever memorable flat, by his distinguished companion in arms.

The might before the battle, it was generally understood at Manassas Junction that the enemy were

Their arrillery for communities of control of the interval of the combined in the companion of the management of the combined in the combined of the combined action to be not less than 35,000 men.

Their arrillery for communities of control of the combined in the combined of the combined action to be not less than 35,000 men.

Their arrillery for communities of voluments and the combined in the combined of the combined

under that of Capt Garey—the companied of the interpid Watson Guards, who had so distinguished themselves in the opening of the action, being devolved upon Lieut W. D. Jannings, until joined by Lieuts. Bares and Tourishes, who load undertaken the brave mission of bringing water to the suffering men men through the tick—t of the fight.

The slaughter of the enemy at the baltery, as the combined charge of the Virginia Regiment and the Hampton Legion swent over it, is said to have been certific. The fugitives were pursued by the companies of the Legion to near Centreville. For four or five miles the pursuit is described to have been over dead bodies, which streamed the retreat of the enemy.

The Legion reports about 30 killed and mortally burt, with the immense number of nearly 300 wounded—truly a gallant record. Neither its cavally companies nor artillery arrived in time for the action; but they done so, quicker work would have been made by the Legion. As it is, with the gallant record it has made, and the compliments of Beauregard given it the day after their victory, it may boast, indeed, to have had a distinguished part in the glorious day.

A MEMPHIS VIEW OF BULL RUN.

Richmond Correspondence of The Memphia Avelanche, July 22. The treacherous hypocrite, John Cochrane of New-York—not the Colonel of the 63th, but the Free-soil member of Congress from that city—is among a batch of five hundred prisoners yesterday brought in at Ma-The 69th New-York (Irish) Regiment was badly cut

The 69th New-York (Irish) Regiment was badly out up at the Manous as fight. They fought like tigers, and they fell every must on sine ground be tirst occupied. They never encountered a Sauthern arm or a freeman's vengeance before. This regiment contained about one-third of the original 6 th; the other two-thirds were made up of such strolling drunken vagabonds as they could pick up in the low grougeries about the Five Points and other disrapantable localities in New-York, And this very het suggests the most mainful reflections.

Points and other disreputable localities in New-York, and this very fact suggests the most painful reflections in regard to this unboly war.

It forces upon us the bomiliating truth, the Washington tyrant and his traitor chieftain have dragged our planters, farmers, lawyers, doctors, artisans and thritty industrious laborers—gentlemen all, whether rich or poor—to measure their lives with the outerst population of Northern cities. Oh, for a scourge to lash such tyrants maked through the world!

General Scott has ordered twenty five thousand men from Ohio and Pennsylvania immediately to Washington. He has directed all his fortifications at Georgetown and Alexandria Hights to be attempthened and extended. But for all that, my word for it, the deliverance of Maryland is at hand. Mark my prediction.

A CARD FROM ALEXANDER CUMMINGS. Having referred to an article in The Times on the object of Army abuses, in which the name of Mr. Alexander Commings was used, we copy from The Times the following card from Mr. C .:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Finnes:

The Times of this morning, in an article on Army abuses, refers to me as responsible for some things which it conceives ought to be corrected. It alleges:

1. That I have selected for the forwarding of troops.

"a tedious and roundabout route," the only recom-mendation of which is that the Secretary of Wac is argely interested in a certain railroad.

2. It insinuates that I have carried the same " pure, adicious discernment" into the purchase of food for

ne Arm f.
These statements are baseless in every particular. I These statements are baseless in every particular, I have had no appointment from the Secretary of Wat. At his request, and only for the brief period following the 19th of April (say about fourteen days), while the Capital was in peril and communication with it cut of, I assisted to the best of my ability in forwarding troops and supplies. No troops or supplies were ever each by me over the rails oad to which The Times alledes. Since the brief period mentioned I have had no connection with the Government in any way, direct or indirect. After the restoration of regular conrection indirect.

no connection with the Government in any way, direct or indirect. A flor the restoration of regular communications, the business of the Government, of course, resumed its accustomed channels through the Government officers, so far at least as I was concerned.

Permit me to add that I invite the closest scrutiny into any and all my dealings with the Government or in its behalf. Your-obedient servant,

Madd Office, Wednesday, July 31, 1881.

A. CUMMINGS.

-Bleefel Office, Wednesday, July 31, 1881.

SLAVERY AND THE WAR. The following petition to Congress from the New-York Republican Central Club was adopted at the last

meeting:

Marcus, Ever since the establishment of our Covarament, Slavery has been a constant source of disturbance and crime; and whereas we believe that the present conflict will prove to be incommended as the source of the present wir and consequently will percent the source of the present wir and consequently will percent fature war; and whereas we believe it is the duty of Congress to resort to certy Constitutional method of saving the nation and future remerations from the commons debt and less of life with which we are now threatened; therefore be it. Resolved That we believe that a large majority or the people of the North will faithfully sustain those members in Congress who was for Improving the present constitutional opportunity of delivering the major from the great curse of Slavery. And, in view of the formulable opposition and awful loss of the at Mancara Junction, we here by petition Congress not to leave Washington until they shad have either passed in submance the proposition until they shad have either passed in submance the proposition of the Hor. Such C. Penerroy, for the appreciation for the Hor. Such C. Penerroy, for the spreadout States amended, if thought beet by composating the Union surveloiders out of the configurate property of the robels, or notified. That conies of the foregoing be transmitted by our

Remited. That copies of the foregoing he transmitted by our Remited to the Praident of the Benete and Speaker of the Benete and Speaker of the Benete and Speaker of the Benete and Representatives, with the request that the be read in both Houses of Congress.

Col. Schwarzwaelder's German regiment was expected to arrive yesterday afternoon, and the 1th Regiment, the 4th Regiment Artillery, 10 5 trues pieces, Capt. Diehl the exempt members of the 5th, together

capt. Dient the exempt members of the 3th, together with a number of rice clabs, turned out to give thems welcome. Hundreds of women waited until they were tired; and a midnight, no signs of the regiment being manifested, the societies that held out until then, being manifested, the societies that held out meditant, also went bome, deterring the reception until then, norming. Some hundreds of children, in Zouave dress, morning. Some hundreds of children, in Zonave dress, were to have made their appearance in the procession, had it occurred in daylight. A demonstration will be made by them on Sanday. At the armory, corner of Grand and Essex sireets, a committee of lastes awaited the regiment until disappointment separates them like the rest. The 5th was left in Battimore when the 12th passed there, and their route home was to have been through Harrisburg.

passed there, and their route home was to have been through Harrishurg.

At I e clock this morning, Company B of the 4th Regiment N. Y. S. M., fired a salate of thirty-four game in honor of the 5th Regiment, which had arrived at Jersey City about that time.

The 5th Regiment will come over to this city this morning, about 6 o clock, and parade up Broadway.

FIRST SIAINE REGIMENT.

The 1st Regiment of Maine, Col. Jackson, 850 men,

The 1st Regiment of Maine, Col. Jackson, 850 men, arrived in the Park Barracks at 5 o'clock p. m., yestering, by way of Araboy, and lay over until an early hour this morning, when the Fall River bout was to have taken them abound for Boston and Porchant. This men are fine-looking tellows. Most of their time was spent in Washington.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION. - The annual observance of West India Emancipoten was not brerved yesterday with the customary enthusiasm among our colored population. Attendance was meager and the ceremonies unimportant. There was a small Pie Nie at Myrtie Avenue Park, and notking more. BURSING OF THE BARGE POUGHERPORT AND

YACHT ASTREA.-About 12 o'clock last night, the barge Poughkeepsie, lying at the Long Dock of the Eric Railroad Company at Jersey City, was discovered by the ferry hands to be on fire. The ferry boot Hudson immediately towed her into the stream, but it was compelled to let go on account of the intense heat, and be wind and tide carried her against the yacht Astres, which was soon in figures. Two persons were about the yeacht, and they only escaped by awinning nearly that rest. The abarm of the ball on the ferry-house brought Engine No. 3 to the reace. No. 43 of New-York crossed on the Hoboken Ferry, and Lucked them

York crossed on the Hoboken Ferry, and Ludod them at the Long Wharf, and streams were playing upon the fire in double-quick time. The Poughkeersie, however, was borned to the water's edge, and he rigging and upper disck of its Astrea were destroyed. The barge formerly ran to Poughkeepsie, but of late has been employed as an excursion beat. The Astrea was a new yasht, and was owned by Dr. Askrage of Passaic. It is supposed that the barge run set on fire, as no person was on board at the time the tro was discovered. She was owned by Cap. Cadman. The ferrybeat Hudson succeeded in towing nawy a powder boat, which probably arrested a terrible capatrophs.

A PLEASANT Sequestion.—The N. O. Delta offers this suggestion; "Our goernilles on the banks of rivers who are good shots would render service where bostile vessels infest our waters by taking aim at the man at the wheel. There are not often many men on hourd a vessel who can sleer her, and it is good policy to devote the attention of the best snow to the sicersmap."

DIED.

BREMNER On Thursday, Age, I. Mrs. Science W., wife of James F. Bremner, aged is party and thousalthy. James F. Bremner, aged is party and thousalthy. James F. Bremner, aged is party and thousalthy are supportant to attend her forests, without further nation, from her late to attend her forests, without further nation, from her late creditions. No. 185 thours extrect, on Saturday advances of criticals. Her commisses the better to Greenwood Connects.